custody in violation of the Constitution or laws or treaties of the United States." 28 U.S.C. § 2254(a); Rose v. Hodges, 423 U.S. 19, 21 (1975).

A district court shall "award the writ or issue an order directing the respondent to show cause why the writ should not be granted, unless it appears from the application that the applicant or person detained is not entitled thereto." 28 U.S.C. § 2243.

#### **B.** Petitioner's Claims

Petitioner claims that his due process rights were violated "when he was denied parole without some evidence of current dangerousness." (Pet. at 6.) However, the United States Supreme Court has recently determined that for the purposes of habeas federal habeas review, a California prisoner is entitled to only "minimal" procedural protections in connection with a parole suitability determination. <a href="Swarthout v. Cooke">Swarthout v. Cooke</a>, No. 10-333, slip op. 4-5 (U.S. Jan. 24, 2011). The procedural protections to which the prisoner is entitled under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment are limited to an opportunity to be heard and a statement of the reasons why parole was denied. <a href="Id">Id</a>. Here, Petitioner makes no allegation that the Board failed to provide at least these minimum procedural protections, and the Constitution does not require more. <a href="Id">Id</a>. at 5.

Whether the Board's decision was supported by some reliable evidence of current dangerousness is irrelevant in federal habeas. The Supreme Court has made clear that "it is no federal concern... whether California's 'some evidence' rule of judicial review (a procedure beyond what the Constitution demands) was correctly applied." <u>Id.</u> at 6. In light of the Supreme Court's determination that due process does not require that there be any amount of evidence to support the parole denial, the petition fails to state a cognizable claim for relief.

#### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the petition for a writ of habeas corpus is DISMISSED for failure to state a cognizable claim for relief.

## 

1	Pursuant to Rule 11 of the Rules Governing Section 2254 Cases, a certificate of
2	appealability ("COA") under 28 U.S.C. § 2253(c) is DENIED because it cannot be said
3	that "reasonable jurists" would find the district court's assessment of the constitution
4	claims debatable or wrong. Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 (2000).
5	IT IS SO ORDERED.
6	Dated:
7	JEREMY FOGEL United States District Judge
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# UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

### FOR THE

### NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

TIMOTHY P BUSCH,	Case Number: CV10-04319 JF	
Petitioner,	CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE	
v.		
RANDY GROUNDS, Warden,		
Respondent.	_/	
I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I am Court, Northern District of California.	an employee in the Office of the Clerk, U.S. District	
attached, by placing said copy(ies) in a pos	_, I SERVED a true and correct copy(ies) of the stage paid envelope addressed to the person(s) ope in the U.S. Mail, or by placing said copy(ies) into in the Clerk's office.	
Timothy P. Busch E-14667 Correctional Training Facility P.O. Box 689 NE-209L Soledad, CA 90960-0689		
Dated:	Richard W. Wieking, Clerk	
Correctional Training Facility P.O. Box 689 NE-209L Soledad, CA 90960-0689	Richard W. Wieking, Clerk	